THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 5, 1863. NO. 173.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

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BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price $10 00
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Price—75 cts., per quire
BLANK DEEDS. Price—$1 per quires.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the CASH; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, *the postage will be pre-paid* upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of

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In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms..

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

☞ Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. ☜

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
James F. Robinson, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State, Frankfort.
Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.
C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Thos. J. Frazier, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Clerk, Frankfort.
John J. Roberts, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Robert Richardson, Covington.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
Philip Swigert, Frankfort.
John M. Todd, Frankfort.
William Brown, Jr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Andrew J. James, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John W. Finnell, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
Robt. A. Athey, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
John N. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
James F Robinson, Jr., Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
Ed. S. Theobald, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.
4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burksville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

Being made at Cincinnati with Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukie, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight! whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

☞ Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:46 A. M. and 2:10 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 A. M. and 2:05 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4:52 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) 11:28 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

☞ Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Bryantsville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

J. B. VAN DYNE,
May 4, 1863. *Master of Trains.*

HOT AND COLD BATHS

TO be had, day and night, at SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jailer of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

$200 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke Jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or $100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age, ; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS,
Jailer of Jefferson County.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863–3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Laswell, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of *Two Hundred and Fifty dollars* for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st Jan., A. D., 1863, and in the 71st, year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
J. F. ROBINSON.
D. C. WICLLIFFE; Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Jeremiah Pope is a man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs some 170 pounds, very black hair; his right arm has been broken, is crooked; one finger on the left hand, next to the little finger, is off just at the root of the nail; 37 or 38 years old.

Feb. 2, w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and moustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

☞ In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. BURDETT.

December 26, 1862–3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT R. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert R. Harrison, and his delivery to the Jailer of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof:

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 28th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
NAT. GAITHER, Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert R. Harrison is about 5 feet 10 inches high; heavy set; hair, dark sandy; age, between 25 and 30 years; a scar on one cheek bone; speaks distinctly and slowly; rather round-shouldered, and a stout healthy-looking man.

May 30, 1862–w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jailer of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Bell is about twenty-nine years of age, spare made, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.

July 15, 1863—w&tw 3m.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

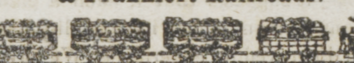
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL,
April 6, 1863. *Superintendent.*

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.



ON and after Monday, November 24, the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:45 A. M. and arrive at Louisville at 9:37 A. M.; will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. and arrive at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

Nov. 24, 1862. SAML. GILL, Supt.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited.

☞ Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's.

LEWIS & SONS.

Frankfort, July 4, 1862–tf.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.

Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862–May 14–tf.

Stanton's Revised Statutes!

BY an act of the present Legislature, (Chapter 235,) I am authorized to sell

Five Hundred copies of the latest edition of "Stanton's Revised Statutes,"

At the greatly reduced price of FIVE DOLLARS PER COPY.

Persons desiring copies will apply to

NAT. GAITHER, JR.,
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Ky.

Dec. 25, 1861—tf.

GEO. W. SMALL

(SUCCESSOR OF HITE & SMALL,)

INVITES special attention to his NEW AND SPLENDID SPRING IMPORTATION of *Carpeting, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Linen Goods.*

And every variety of

House, Steamboat & Hotel Furnishings.

These Goods are fresh, of choice selection, and many of them entirely new in design.

I will sell at such prices for CASH ONLY as cannot fail to give perfect and entire satisfaction.

GEO. W. SMALL,
No. 327 Main St., Three doors West of
May 19, 1862–tf. *Bank of Louisville.*

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

feb2 twtf. S. BLACK.

NOW READY!

THE Third Volume of METCALFE'S KENTUCKY REPORTS of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals, containing Decisions of the Summer and Winter Terms 1860 and Summer and Winter Terms 1861.

☞ Price, per copy, $5 00.

For sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

Frankfort, Ky., June 16, 1862–tf. [Yeoman copy.

JOHN L. SCOTT. MAX DINKELSPIEL.

SCOTT & DINKELSPIEL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN L. SCOTT and MAX DINKELSPIEL, (formerly of Louisville,) will hereafter practice law in civil cases, as partners, in the Franklin Circuit and County Courts.

Nov. 26, 1862.

WAR CLAIM AGENCY!!

SCOTT & DINKELSPIEL, AGENTS.

FRANKFORT, KY.

IN connection with their law business, Scott & Dinkelspiel, of Frankfort, Kentucky, will give prompt attention to the prosecution and recovery of all military claims, either against the State of Kentucky or the United States. They are conveniently situated for giving attention to the claims of all persons who entered the army from Kentucky, as the military records showing when such persons entered the service, and other facts, necessary to a recovery of their claims, are kept at Frankfort.

They will also prosecute claims for damage done to the property and slaves of loyal persons by the army; also for property seized or taken by the army; also for pensions and bounty money due to deceased widows or heirs of soldiers, as well as all other claims against the State or Government arising out of, or connected with, the present civil war. If necessary we will see that military claims entrusted to us are properly attended to before the Court of Claims at Washington City.

Nov. 26, 1862.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—*West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.*

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860–tf.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859–tf.

M. POLK .... R. H. BUCKLEY.

POLK & BUCKLEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

M. POLK and R. H. Buckley having formed a copartnership, will practice in the counties of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bourbon, Harrison, Owen and Grant, and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.

Jan. 1862. **

JAMES SPEED .... WM. F. BARRET.

SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of, SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62–1y*

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

☞ Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857–tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Fankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859–tf.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the djoining counties. [April 7, 1862–tf.

JAMES A. HARPER,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,

LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVING secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.

N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.

January 1862. **

H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

IF you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooned, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

REV. J. H. WATERMAN'S

English, Classical and Mathematical High School,

THE Second Half Session of the present school year will begin MONDAY, February 2d, and will continnue, D. V. twenty weeks.

Terms for day pupils, $25 for twenty weeks, one-half in advance.

For boarders, $100 one-half in advance—this includes all charges for board, lodging, light, fuel, washing and tuition.

The same care to secure a sound physical and moral, as well as mental development, will be given, as has been exercised heretofore. No young man of confirmed immoral habits will be retained in the school.

☞ Mr. H. P. Kelly, Teacher of Penmanship. One lesson given every day. No extra charges.

For further particulars, address

Rev. J. H. WATERMAN,
Jan. 31–1m. *Frankfort, Ky.*

COVE MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1¼ miles North of Frankfort, on the Owenton turnpike road. For particulars apply to R. C. STEELE,
August 8—tf Frankfort Ky.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1863.

1863.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes'y.	Thursd'y.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
M'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APR				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
M'Y						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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	31						
JUN		1	2	3	4	5	6
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1863.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes'y.	Thursd'y.	Friday.	Saturday.
J'Y.				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUG							1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP			1	2	3	4	
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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OCT					1	2	3
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

N. Y. Life Insurance Comp'y,

To the 1st of January, 1862, made in conformity with the requirements of the Law of Kentucky.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Cost Val.
Cash on hand and deposited Banks...		$40,230 23
Real Estate owned by the Company.		145,519 63
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Stock,.......	22,400	24,858 75
Shoe and Leather B'k S'k,.	10,000	11,012 50
American Ex. Bank Stock,	10,000	10,125 00
Metropolitan Bank Stock,..	5,000	5,381 25
Merchants Bank Stock,......	14,000	15,758 75
Bank of America Stock,....	7,000	7,700 00
Bank of the Republic Stock,	1,500	1,800 00
U. S. Five per cent. Stock of 1874,..........	30,000	31,202 50
U. S. Six per cent. Stock of 1851, ...	84,000	75,600 00
U. S. Treasury Notes,.......	100,000	100,000 00
N. Y. City Central Park L'n,	25,000	25,233 75
Watertown and Rome Railroad Bonds	20,000	18,800 00
Loans on Stocks,..........		34,200 00
Bonds and Mortgages,..........		644,116 00
Premium Notes on Life policies, bearing interest,..........		759,799 33
Balance due the Comp'y from Ag'ts,		58,091 64
Premiums due from Southern Policy Holders,..........		63,155 14
Quarterly and Semi-annual premiums to mature,..........		30,199 20
Interest accrued up to January 1st, 1862,..........		38,840 66
Rents accrued up to January 1st, 1862,..........		1,703 03
		$2,146,767 03

LIABILITIES.

No Liabilities to Banks.	
Losses due and unpaid—none.	
Losses adjusted and not due,..........	$12,500 00
Losses unadjusted and in suspense, awaiting further proof—none.	
Losses resisted, believed to be fraudulent or unjust,..........	20,000 00
Accumulated dividend interest,.......	11,263 77
Divident declared due and unpaid,	69,524 94
Dividend declared and not due,......	558,810 82
Amount of risks on policies, for the whole term of life,..........	15,988,859 00
Amount of risks on policies, for a shorter period,..........	431,000 00
Largest amount insured on any one life,	$10,000.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, } ss.

Morris Franklin, of said city, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly affirmed, and Pliny Freeman, of Ravenswood, Long Island, same State, Actuary of the said Company, being duly sworn, do severally depose and say, and each for himself says, that, according to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief, the annexed statement is correct and true. That the assets of the said Company were, at the date of the said statement, Two Millions One Hundred and Forty-six Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven Dollars and Three Cents, and were invested as therein stated and set forth.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, *President.*
PLINY FREEMAN, *Actuary.*

Affirmed and sworn this 19th day of February, 1863, before me.

F. C. BOWMAN, *Notary Public*
City and County N. Y.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, July 2, 1862.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

{ L. S. } In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, *Auditor.*

Policies issued and losses promptly adjusted, by

JOHN N. MARKHAM, Agent,

July 15, 1863–3w. FRANKFORT, KY.

Military Furnisher!

GEORGE W. POHLMAN,

No. 102 WEST FOURTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

[Established 1851.]

OFFICERS Uniforms, Overcoats, Saddles, Swords, Belts, Sashes, gold embroidered and metal Straps, Regimental Hats and Caps, Camp Cots, Stoves, Mess Kettles, Regimental and National Flags, &c.

January 26, 1863.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, *over Major's Book Store, on Main street,* and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

☞ CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patern, and of the very best quality of paper.

☞ BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1863–tf.

LAW CARD.

JOHN L. SCOTT, of Frankfort, will hereafter regularly attend all the circuit courts in the 8th Judicial District, embracing the counties of Franklin, Henry, Owen, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Boone, and Grant, and will attend to such collections, and other civil business, as may be entrusted to his care.

February 26, 1863.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY..............AUGUST 5, 1863.

[From the National Intelligencer, July 28.]

The Army of the Potomac—A Review.

NUMBER FIVE.

When we commenced our review under this head, on the 11th ultimo, the Army of the Potomac had suspended its active operations, and, with the exception of the cavalry forces, was lying idle at Falmouth. We then stated that if our retrospect of what this same army had done during the period covered by the "inquiries" of the "War Committee" "should at any times be interrupted by a renewal of hostilities between Gen. Hooker and Gen. Lee, it would be easy for us to resume it again, and to pursue our investigations of Gen. McClellan's conduct under the additional advantage of comparing it with that of Gen. Hooker, as evidenced by still other achievements than those which signalized the campaign of Chancellorsville."

In the progress of events, it happened that Gen. Lee succeeded in turning the position of Gen. Hooker, and in doing this he so masked his movements that, in a march of about two hundred miles, during which his flanks were exposed to attack, he finally succeeded in placing his whole army in Pennsylvania without having encountered any resistance from the body of the Army of the Potomac. It has been said that Gen. Hooker was not "surprised" by any of Gen. Lee's movements, and that he suffered the Confederate commander to invade Pennsylvania for "strategic reasons." Those who remember the first count on which Mr. Secretary Stanton ordered the military commission raised in the case of Gen. Buell, to inquire into that officer's conduct in the West, will at once dismiss such a hypothesis.—The military commission was ordered to make inquiry "in reference to Gen. Buell's suffering the State of Kentucky to be invaded by the rebel forces under Gen. Bragg." Why no such inquiry has been ordered "in reference to Gen. Hooker's suffering the State of Pennsylvania to be invaded by the rebel forces under Gen. Lee" we are unable to say, unless it is, as we believe, that the results of the investigation ordered in the case of Gen. Buell have served to convince the President that the refluent tides of war are not always subject to the control of even the ablest and most energetic officers.

We adopt this explanation of the different course pursued towards Gen. Buell and Gen. Hooker because nobody can have failed to preceive the gratifying effect of recent events in modifying men's military judgments, and in allaying some chronic prejudice. Military partisanship has been compelled to hide its head in the presence of results which have elicited the gratitude and challenged the admiration of the country. Men of all opinons have joined in awarding to Gen. Meade the credit that was due to him for the successful resistance made by our army under his command at Gettysburg, and nobody has blamed him for waiting thirty-six hours after the desperate battles at that point before renewing the conflict, and nobody has inveighed at him for allowing the enemy to escape "under the cover of the night," precisely as at Antietam.

The present General-in-Chief, after the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, was so much disappointed by the unsatisfactory results of the campaign that he seems to have thought less said of it the better. At any rate, Gen. McClellan, in writing to Gen. Halleck five days after the battles of South Mountain, and two days after the battle of Antietam, held the following language:

"I regret that you find it necessary to couch every dispatch I have the honor to receive from you in a spirit of fault-finding, and that you have not found leisure to say one word in commendation of the recent achievements of this army, or even to allude to them. I have abstained from giving the number of guns, colors, small arms, prisoners, &c., captured, until I could do so with some accuracy. I hope by to-morrow evening to give at least an approximate statement."

After the battles of Gettysburg, whatever may have been Gen. Halleck's reticence towards Gen. Meade, (about which we knew nothing,) we do know that in communicating with others he was unstinted in the bestowal of his just commendations on that officer. In a despatch to Gen. Schofield, sent from this city, under date of July 6, at 9 o'clock and ten minutes P. M., three day's after the close of the battles at Gettysburg and when it was known that Lee had effected his escape "under cover of the night." Gen. Halleck wrote as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 6—9: 10 P. M.

To Major Gen. SCHOFIELD, Commanding Department of the Missouri.:

The three day's battles of Major Gen. Meade at Gettysburg (Pa.) have resulted in a complete and unequivocal victory. The defeated rebels under Lee are in full retreat and will be properly pursued. The details of these battles have not been received, but enough is known to justify the announcement of a complete and decided victory by the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Meade.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Those who must always find a dishonorable motive for an honorable act will of course be swift to say that the difference betrayed by Gen. Halleck's estimate of the conduct of Gen. McClellan at Antietam and of Gen. Meade at Gettysburg sprang from his "hatred of the former officer." We are aware that Mr. Wendell Phillips ascribes to the General-in-Chief, as the single redeeming "green spot" in his "utter incapacity," that "he hates Gen. McClellan," but we are not in the habit of accepting Mr. Phillips's "facts," or his deductions from them. We think it much more likely that Gen. Halleck, in bestowing just praise on Gen. Meade for his conduct in successfully repelling the army of Gen. Lee at Gettysburg, and in pursuing it only after he had given a rest of thirty-six hours to his weared troops, meant to show that, as the Duke of Wellington has said, "there is nothing absolute in war," and that a victory may be "complete and unequivocal," without always resulting in the "bagging" or "destruction" of a hundred thousand men, just as a retreating army may sometimes be "properly pursued" even though it has already effected its escape "under cover of the night." In applying these maxims to the battles of Gettysburg, Gen. Halleck must have been aware that they equally applied to the battle of Antietam; and the prompt and generous manner in which he appreciated the conduct of Gen. Meade, in the former only shows, to those who are willing to put a candid construction on his language, that if he was chary of his "commendations" in the case of Gen. McClellan, it was from no insensibility to the achievements of the army under that officer.

In resuming, as we propose to do at an early day, our review of the operations of the Army of the Potomac, as invited by the investigations which the War Committee made for the benefit of the country, we may perhaps incidentally advert to the fact that this army has been under the command of "energetic" and "earnest" Generals since the 7th of November last, the date of Gen McClellan's removal. During this period it has suffered the disaster of Fredericksburg under Burnside and the defeat of Chancellorsville under Hooker, and to day, after the successful operations of Gen. Meade in driving the enemy out of Pennsylvania and Maryland it finds itself almost precisely where it was left by Gen. McClellan nearly a year ago. So signally does this fact emerge from the military situation that the Morning Chronicle of this city thinks it proper to say that our military operations in Virginia have literally "accomplished nothing." The Union and rebel armies, it says, have "surged back and forth" without "making a foot of progress." Nothing has been accomplished "except sundry defeats and successful escapes on either side." This is its view of the operations conducted alike under McDowell, McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade. Heretofore it has been common with certain people to suppose that if Richmond was not "taken," if the rebel army was not "bagged," and if Virginia was not "subjugated," it was simply because Gen McClellan "held his forces back." But since Burnside and Hooker and Meade have, as the Chronicle alleges, "accomplished nothing" and "made not a foot of progress," it is discovered that there have been some other causes at work—such as the fact that the two armies in presence of each other have been "more evenly matched than any other two that have met in battle," and the fact that "the physical formation of Eastern Virginia fits it for a long and stubborn defense." To this effect we quote from the Chronicle of Friday last:

"It is a singular fact, over which the future poets and historians of the rebellion may puzzle their brains, that, from the very beginning, military operations have accomplished nothing in the very theatre of war where the most gigantic efforts have been put forth. The loyal and rebel armies have surged back and forth over the devasted soil of Virginia, and neither of them has up to this time made a foot of progress. They have fought many bloody battles; their leaders have made many blunders and there has been immense loss of life and treasure. They have been fighting each other for two whole years, and yet nothing has been accomplished except sundry defeats and successful escapes on either side. Richmond is untouched and Washington is safe, though either might probably have been taken on more than one occasion. The reasons for this singular state of things are many, but it will probably be years before they are fully comprehended. One explanation is undoubtedly to be found in the fact that the energies of both sides have been concentrated around Richmond and Washington, and that therefore the two armies are more evenly matched than any other two that have met in battle. Neither Richmond nor Washington has any value as a military base of operations, but the moral effect that would unquestionably be produced by the capture of either of them has had its effect in enhancing their importance in the eyes of the contending parties. The physical formation of Eastern Virginia fits it for a long and stubborn defense. It is intersected by streams and mountain ranges, and no sooner is one position of importance taken than the enemy's pickets are in sight, screening some other point of defense but a few miles distant."

We have nothing to say as to the justice of such a representation, except that we do not think it applicable to Generals McClellan and Meade. We think both these officers has accomplished something besides "defeats and escapes," not so much indeed as we could wish, yet still something which the people will not soon forget. But we must question the perspicacity of those who laud Gettysburg while they ignore Antietam. On this point we have only to cite for approbation, the subjoined just reflections of our excellent contemporary, the Boston Daily Advertiser:

"Mr. Stille in one of his excellent pamphlets, reminds his readers that the country never yet fully comprehended the importance of the victory which crowned our arms at Antietam. The same is to be said of the battle of Gettysburg. The public so quickly forget the anxieties of yesterday in the hopes of to day that events are not judged independently and upon their own merits. We forget substantial cause for rejoicing and gratitude in dissappointment at failing to achieve some further object. The deliverance brought by Antietam, although it remained as great and important as ever, was forgotten when the enemy escaped across the Potomac under cover of the night; and so we are now in danger of forgeting the real significance of the crisis which the skill of our General and the resolute courage of our soldiers turned in a favorable direction at Gettysburg, while the second escape of Lee and the dissappointment of cherished hopes is still fresh in the mind.

"This natural mistake should find its corrective, however in the comments of the English journals on the state of affairs before the battle of Getttysburg. If anybody doubts the reality of the peril, in our foreign relations as well as in our military position, in which we then stood, it should be enough for him to note the view taken of the position by outside observers, and their statements of what they deemed to be actually impending at that time. Of course they thought Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington in dander; the number is small of those among our own people who did not thing the same thing. The London Times did not hesitate to say that is expected after another week to find Jefferson Davis instead of Mr. Lincoln at the capital, and regarded this result as very nearly conclusive of the whole contest. If the rebel leader fails, says the Army and Navy Gazette, he will fail 'in the attempt to dictate terms of peace from the capital 'of the United States.'"

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Concentration of Forces.

The New York Evening Post earnestly urges upon our military authorities the expediency, if not the instant necessity, of withdrawing the detachments of our forces which are scattered at different points in the South—on the Virginia Peninsula under Gen. Keyes, at Suffolk under Gen. Peck, in North Carolina under Gen. Foster, and in South Carolina under Gen. Gilmore. From these detachments our contemporary thinks the Government might combine an aggregate force of at least fifty thousand men, not, as it says, "militia-men, who, with all their discipline and knowledge of the manual of arms, have yet never seen a battle field, nor raw recruits or volunteers who take a musket in their hands for the first time on the day of their enlistment, nor yet colored troops, as we are fond of calling the new negro soldiers, who will enter the field under a strong and almost inveterate prejudice against them on the part of many white officers and men, but staunch, stalwart, sturdy, veteran troops, who have seen service for one or two years, who are accustomed to the life of the camp, inured to toil, privation, and labor, hardened to the inclemencies of the seasons, practised in the arts of war, and eager to meet an enemy whom they have frequently met before, and always with honor to their gallantry and prowess."

The Post professes its inability to divine on what theory of war these troops ever got where they are, and, with regard to the theory which has commonly been alleged in explanation of these descents on the Southern coast, namely, that they were designed from different positions to threaten Richmond—to cut off the railroad lines southward from that place and to assist in an attack upon Charleston—it suggests that if such a plan ever had any warrant in fact, its feasiblity has now been disproved by experience. We have learned, it thinks, or ought to have learned, by two years' trial, that small forces on the Peninsula and at Norfolk do not menace Richmond, that small forces in North Carolina do not cut off Southern railroads, and that small forces at Hilton Head do not assist in the capture of Charleston or Savannah.

We suppose that these descents on the Southern coast, when they were originally planned and executed, had a sufficient justification in a theory to which the Post does not advert. When the combined military and naval expeditions were projected the insurgent authorities proposed to themselves the task of defending the entire seacost as well as the inland borders of the territory embraced in the Seceded States. In the effort to protect that coast at all points, and in their ignorance where such expeditions as that of Gen. Sherman associated with Admiral Dupont, and that of Gen. Burnside associated with Admiral Goldsborough, would make their attack, the military energies of the insurgents were to a very considerable degree distracted and paralyzed. Movements which they might have otherwise made in force during the autumn of 1861 and during the winter of 1861–'2 were doubtless prevented by the impending menace of the formidable expeditions then planned by the General-in-Chief of our armies.

But when the success of the expeditions sent out under the command of Gens. Sherman and Burnside, in effecting a landing on the Southern coast, had taught the insurgent military authorities that the attempt to protect their entire sea board from such occupation was futile, and when they recognised the fact by ceasing any longer to waste their energies in what was seen to be an impossible task, these expeditions lost their utility, and with it their claim to be retained in their present position. It will be remembered that Gen. Jefferson Davis, in his message to the Confederate Congress which assembled immediately after his iuauguration as President, on the 22d of February, 1862, (and therefore after the descent of Gen. Sherman on the coast of South Carolina, and of Gen. Burnside on the coast of North Carolina,) admitted that the insurgent authorities had undertaken more than they could accomplish when they sought to guard all points of their territory from maritime and inland invasion. He then said, in the opening words of his message:

"In obedience to the constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate that, since my message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve. *Hence in the effort to protect by our arms the whole territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters.*"

When Gen. Davis made this acknowledgment, and acted on it by no longer directing his attention to such "side issues" as the descents on South Carolina and North Carolina, these descents lost their chief value to the National Government in a military point of view, and our troops have subsequently been retained in their lodgment within those States for reasons which pass our comprehension on any theory that we can conceive. Too weak to do anything more than hold the narrow region they occupy, they are powerless, in their segregation, to accomplish anything of substantial military achievement, while, by their concentration, they might be made to constitute a force which would be as potential as it is now imbecile, and as active as it is idle.

The Contents of a Rebel Mail—Sentiments of Bragg's Army.

The Chicago Tribune publishes some extracts from letters captured in a rebel mail bag near Obion, Tenn. The letters are written by soldiers in Bragg's army, in June last, just before Rosecrans' advance took place. Their contents are not particularly important as showing the feeling of the army in regard to the war, most of the letters being occupied with references to a revival of religion in the rebel camps. We make a few extracts:

THE REVIVAL.

H. G. D. Collins writes to the Rev. James Thomas, Daceyville, Tenn., under date of June 19:

For the moral and spiritual benefit of those in the army, there is a revival going on here. Many have found the Saviour precious to their souls, and are rejoicing in the hope of a glorious rest from the toils of earth and the dangers of war on the shores of immortality. Since our Chaplain has been taken from us, some of the officers and privates have organized themselves into a Christian organization, for the purpose of counteracting the various vices of the camp, and the promotion of Christian morality, mental improvement and personal salvation. In the constitution and by-laws they solemnly pledge themselves to abstain from profane language, under all circumstances, from the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, from all games of chance for amusement, and from violating the Sabbath. The leaders in the movement are Captain Hall, Captain Harland, Lieutenant Day, Lieutenant Ingram, and some private soldiers of like noble spirit. I hope your prayers will follow our regiment, aye our whole army, that much good may be done, and many souls be converted to God, so that when in His mercy peace shall be granted, our army will be able to disband and appreciate the great blessing.

A SANGUINE DAVISITE.

Emory writes to his Pa. and Ma.:

* * * "As to our thinking about your being any ways Union, such a thing never entered my brain—and never will, even if the Yanks were to take every cent from you and burn your house and send you South and the rest of the family to Camp Chase. And were I in your place, I would let them do that before I would help them in the least. I was sorry to hear that the Yanks treated you so badly. Oh, that I could have been there to have shot Hearse through the heart while he was at my home enjoying the things of this life that I worked so hard for in past years. But still I am willing to put up with that, provided they take nothing else. They will hardly stop at that.

"But say they take all that you have. I am willing to fight for ten years longer, and then come home and support you, ma, sisters and Sam by the sweat of my brow—yes, more than willing—for the way you have been treated, and the way you have acted during the Yankee stay in West Tennessee, inspires confidence.

"You have no idea what confidence I have in Jeff. and his final success. Yes, before twelve months rolls arounds, we will all be disbanded and sent home on honorable terms! Oh, how we will enjoy ICE CREAM, peach preserves, &c., &c. When I get home I think I will know how to appreciate home and its pleasures. But I will never leave like Buck D—— did. No, never! My bones shall bleach upon some battle-field first."

TO FIGHT TWO YEARS YET.

D. B. Currie writes to R. L. Wood, Ripley, West Tennessee, under date June 20, 1863:

* * * "When I left home the people thought the war would not last more than six months, but there has been more fighting done since I got back than during the whole of last year. We only know the war is still going on, and nothing about when peace will be made. I rest easy with the expectation that I will have to stay two years longer."

WHAT IS HOPED FOR THE NORTH.

In a letter to T. C. Coppledge, Daceyville, Haywood county, Tenn., written by the same man, H. D. G. Collins, mentioned above, occurs the following significant sentence:

"Vallandigham, an exile from the North to Dixie, has been nominated for Governor of Ohio. Oh, that the Yankees would get into a war among themselves!"

This is the *religious* gentleman.

A WISH NOT TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

M. B. C. Rivers, in a very fine, scholarly hand, writes to Dr. Felix McFarland, at Daceyville, under date of June 2d:

"We heard last night that there had been another fight at Vicksburg, and the Yankees were whipped. Oh, that we could capture or kill the whole of Grant's army! I would not injure one that stays upon their own soil, but I would have every man of them killed who comes on our soil to fight us. Did you ever hear of such fiends as they are? Stealing, plundering and committing all sorts of depredations.

HOW TO GET A WIFE IN OBION.

J. D. C. writes to Miss Nan, evidently his sweetheart, whom he has not seen for two years, residing at Troy, Tenn.:

"If I could get a letter from you I should have a thousand things to ask you about, especially concerning the girls in Lincolndom. I would like to know how many have married, and who there is that talks of marrying. We, out here have understood that if any young man wants to get him a wife all he has to do is to desert the army, and go West. There he can have his pick among the ladies. I believe this to be tollerably true for I have heern of several in Obion and you may think it very strange that I hev not bin there before time, for you may be sure that *I hate to stay here* in the army as bad as any person. * * * *

"I hope this war will soon come to a close and we may hope to talk as we hev afore." * * * * * * *

THE ANACONDA.

And the writer says:

I honestly believe our cause *are* just, and why should we despair? The race are not to the swift nor the battle to the strong.—God will evidently deliver out of the hands of the enemy. I know you believe this. Then why turn back? Why begin to sink in despair? Is it because the tide are boisterous? Although the anaconda have nearly accomplished its desire, and but a few more miles to expand, yet, like, *Moses*, if we will put our trust in the Lord he will **make a way for our deliverance.**

A FACT FOR "TIPPLERS."—Paul W. Bartlett is employed as a laborer at Tubhall Iron Works, Durham, England, and has been a teetotaller fourteen years. His employment consists in wheeling iron to the furnaces. He works 9 hours a day, and 5 days per week. He wheels 24 tuns of iron each day, 400 weight at a time. The distance traversed is nearly 9 miles per day.—He thus walks 45 miles per week of five days, wheeling in the same time 120 tuns of iron. During the 14 years Paul has driven his barrow with its 400 weight of iron, not less than 630 miles, and has wheeled during the same time 87,360 tuns. He can, on a "pinch," place one tun weight on his barrow and wheel it several yards. These are facts for the imitation and consideration of our "tipplers," who cannot work without beer.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$150 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, JOHN LITCHFIELD killed and murdered one John Cotton on the 25th day of June, 1863, in the county of Christian, and has fled from justice and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Litchfield, and his delivery to the jailer of Christian county within one year from the date hereof:

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.
July 27th, 1863–w&tw3m.

MARTIN FAHY,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

HAVING rented the Carpenter's Shop of the late firm of Geo. W. & Hiram Berry, the undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that he is prepared to contract for all kinds of work in his line. He will contract for new buildings, or the repair of houses, &c. His terms will be reasonable, and work done with as much dispatch as by any one else. To those wishing to make contracts for work he would say that he will conform to any style of architecture that may suit the tastes of his patrons. Custom solicited and entire satisfaction promised. Call and see him before you contract with others. He may be found at the residence of E. Burns, on Broadway street, or at his shop. Orders left with Mr. Burns, in his absence, will be attended to.

MARTIN FAHY.
Frankfort, July 24, 1863–6m*.

Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

John M. Harlan, Guardian, &c., vs. Mary P. Graham, &c. } In Equity.

BY AN order of the Court, made on the 3d day of July, 1863, this action was referred to the undersigned, as Commissioner, for the settlement of the estate of C. G. Graham, deceased. All the creditors of said estate are hereby notified and required to present their claims to the undersigned, properly proven, *on or before the 1st day of October*, 1863.

L. HORD, *Commissioner.*
July 24, 1863–t01.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS OF THOMAS S. PAGE are requested to furnish me, in writing, an abstract of their claims, in such form as will afford a proper understanding of them.

HIS DEBTORS are requested to make speedy payment. Claims are in my charge requiring attention. Wrong not yourselves by delay.

A. W. DUDLEY,
Trustee of Thomas S. Page.
FRANKFORT, July 21, 1863–3w.

***Louisville Democrat copy 3 weeks and send bill to A. W. Dudley.

Notice.

Franklin Circuit Court.

John Bohannon's adm'r, Plaintiff, vs. Jno. Bohannon's widow & h'rs, Def'ts. } Petition in Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of John Bohannon, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1863, for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN,
Master Commissioner.
June 22, 1864–td.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - $500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 13, 1863–by.

THE NINTH SESSION

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, September 7, 1863,

and continue twenty weeks, at $8 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

July 6, 1863.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S

SCHOOL will commence, *Monday, the 7th day of September*, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—Per Session of five months, $10.
July 22, 1863–tf.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARrard county jail, as a runaway slave, 8th day of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself BILL. He is about 30 years of age, weighs 170 pounds, light copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to Joseph Kenney, of Scott county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
July 27, 1863–1m.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to indorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies. In

DYSPEPSIA,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successtul termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper-distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER OR KIDNEYS;

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;

In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;

And in FEVER AND AGUE;

it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

June 19, 1863–3m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

BY virtue of a judgment of the Garrard Circuit Court in the consolidated cases of John Burnside and others, against J. B. Dunn and others, rendered at its June term, 1863, the undersigned, as commissioner, will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder,

On Monday, August 10, 1863,

At the Court House door in Lexington, Ky., county court day, the

PORK HOUSE PROPERTY

Of Chenault & Co., together with all the Buildings, Improvements and Machinery on said lot or appertaining thereto. Said property consists of ELEVEN ACRES of ground, THREE very desirable DWELLINGS thereon; SLAUGHTER HOUSE, BULKING HOUSES, SMOKE HOUSE and all other buildings and machinery, &c., necessary for carrying on the establishment on an extensive scale.

It is situated in Lexington, Ky., immediately on the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, with a railroad track running through the pork house, connecting with said railroad.

The property has been purchased and improved at an immense cost, and is one of the most desirable locations for the pork packing business in the west.

TERMS—The sale will be made on a credit of six and twelve months, equal payments; the purchaser to execute bond with approved security, bearing interest from date, payable to the Commissioner, having the force and effect of a judgment, upon which execution may issue if not paid at maturity. A lien will be reserved to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Possession given on the day of sale, or when the terms are complied with.

JAMES A. ANDERSON, Commissioner.
July 15, 1863—tds.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(*Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,*)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch. or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking.	*Fine Cut Chewing.*	*Smoking.*
Long,	P. A. L., or plain,	S. Jago,
No. 1,	Cavendish, or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canaster,
Nos. 1 & 2 mixed,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish
	Granulated.	

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863–1y.

J. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863–tf.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALDS.

July 23–w&twtf.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY,............AUGUST 5, 1863.

The Election.

Enough is already known to show that Kentucky is, as we always expected she would, be, true to the Union. The result of Monday's election is enough to fill the hearts of the friends of the Union with gratitude, gladness, and hope. The Union Democratic ticket is elected by an overwhelming majority. Clay is elected to represent the Ashland district, by a majority heretofore unequalled, except, perhaps in the case of the venerable Crittenden over Simms. Mallory has beaten Nat. Wolfe, in the Louisville district. In the 4th district, Harding beats his opponent, W. J. Heady, by a majority which does honor to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, adds a moral strength to the Union cause in the whole State which must be felt everywhere. So in other parts of the State, though we have not, up to this writing, many details, we may confidently say that Secession has received a blow from which it cannot recover. The accursed spirit is swept from the soil of Kentucky which had so long been disgracedand poluted by its infamous struggles to drag Kentucky and its people into dishonor and ruin.

The issue was distinctly made of "no-more-men-and-money" to fight the war for the Union. Every effort, known to political warfare, was used to deceive the people—false colors were carried by the enemy—false men, with specious and plausible words and speeches, joined in the unholy effort to divert the people from their attachment to the Government and the Union—every trick and device was resorted to, but, in spite of all these things, and all these influences, the people to-day stand true to their duty and interest—true to their ancient renown—true to the faith and the teachings of their fathers.

Our glorious old State, occupies a position of which all her people may be proud. Let them rejoice in her success. Let the men, women, and children, this day, rejoice that Kentucky is now safe and secure from Secession, and that we have again the assurance that all her rights, her liberty, her property, and happiness are made sure.

The success of Bramlette, and the men associated with him, is of incalculable advantage. Its glorious results and consequences can hardly be estimated by the casual student and reader, of the events which are thickening around the nation and the State. The success of the Wickliffe party would have brought the State to the verge of, if not actual, ruin.

Let every body be glad,—they have cause, and great cause for it.

We hope to be able before our paper goes to press to give many details of the election from different points.

☞In our humble opinion the rule adopted here, by the Judges of the Election to require *all* voters to take the "Expatriation oath," required by the act of March 11, 1862, worked like a charm. Very few persons who presented themselves as voters refused to take the oath, and those who did refuse, of course by their refusal debarred themselves from the right of suffrage. But the great point gained in the adoption of the rule was that the great mass of "home rebels," and rebel sympathizers, who had lent aid and comfort, "directly or indirectly" staid away from the polls, and the Judges were relieved of the disagreeable necessity of excluding persons who *claimed* to be legal voters, although they would acknowledge their sympathy with the rebellion.

We have no doubt in our mind, from our knowledge of some of those who did take the oath and vote, that they were *not* really *loyal*, and were not entitled to vote, if the true facts with regard to them could have been proven. But, as the Judges had no personal knowledge of their being disloyal, and no proof was produced, the only test they could apply was this oath, and if taken this ended the matter. But we would advise all *sympathizers* who did take the oath and vote, to "walk softly hereafter" and to comply in good faith with the oath taken.

Brutus J. Clay.

This gentleman, the regular nominee of the Union party is elected by an unprecedented majority—the exact amount we cannot now give, but the indications are that it will be over 2,000. The selection by the people is a sufficient endorsement of the action of the Convention; and Mr. Clay's course in Congress will justify the wisdom of the people. We will not be disappointed in the high estimate we put upon him when we announced in his name. His position has been misunderstood, but, by reference to his card, it will be seen that he stands square upon the Union platform.

"I am opposed to the policy of the Administration, as to the abolition of slavery, and the enlisting of slaves as soldiers, and while in the State Legislature, I voted for the various resolutions which were passed, condemning those measures.

"But I do not regard Revolution, or Secession, or a submission to the Rebellion, as the remedies for that evil policy, they being evils incomparably greater. The remedies are in the Union, and under the Constitution and laws, through the Legislatures and Judicial Tribunals. Should the Union be restored, it would be for the courts of the slave-States to decide upon the legal effects of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation.

"Until the union shall be restored, the rebels, while depredating upon the commerce of the loyal citizens, on the Ocean, and upon the property of the citizens of Kentucky, Missouri, and other loyal States, in their predatory raids, cannot rightfully complain that their property in slaves is not respected more than other property, by the armies of the Union. *I am not and have never been in favor of emancipation, either gradual, immediate or compensated.*

"I was a member of the Union Convention which assembled in Louisville in March last, and voted for the platform of principles they adopted, and intend, so far as they apply, to be guided by them should I be honored with a seat in Congress.

This is sound doctrine and is the exact position occupied by the Union party of Kentucky, and is good enough for any patriot to stand upon.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—This county, under all the circumstances has done splendidly. Notwithstanding the large number of voters who are absent in the army, the majority for Bramlette is 499, and for Clay 499.

H. M. Bedford the Union candidate for the House of Representatives is elected without any opposition worth mentioning. The vote for Clay for Congress is exceedingly gratifying to the Union men. He was the regular nominee of the party, and polled all the Union vote except a few who were for General Boyle.

☞Louisville city has done well. The average majority for the Union ticket is over 2,000. The entire Legislative and local ticket is elected. Mallory is, beyond doubt, elected to Congress over Wolfe.

☞General Meade is on the south side of the Rappahannock, massing his forces to meet Lee somewhere in the vicinity of Culpepper. How soon the fight takes place we are unable to tell from the dispatches. The information received is just definite enough to put us on the look out for stirring news at no distant day. Lee's army is said to be somwhat demoralized, but of this there is nothing reliable. Meade has evidently received accessions to his army, and is stronger than ever.

CHARLESTON.—The siege of Charleston is progressing. All the accounts agree that it must fall; but when or how soon, we cannot say. General Gilmore is confident of success.

☞Johnston has abandoned Mississippi and gone to Mobile for its defense against an anticipated attack, which it is said, will soon be made by the Federal forces.

☞We received a Telegraphic Dispatch yesterday from GEN. BURNSIDE's Head-Quarters to the following effect:

CINCINNANI, Aug. 4, 1863.

For the information of all concerned, it is hereby ordered that, after this date, no permits whatever will be granted to visit the prisoners confined at Camp Morton and Camp Chase, whether officers or privates. No clothing will be allowed to be sent in, except a reasonable amount of under-clothing. No boots, hats, coats or pants; and all letters will be examined and approved by the Officers in command of the prisoners. This order is positive, and will not be disregarded

By command of Maj. Gen. Burnside.
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.
Official: R. LARNED, Captain and A. A. G.

☞The Louisville Democrat says 'we learn that in Lexington some of the soldiers of the Second Maryland, Ninth Kentucky, and one other Eastern regiment were voted, not one of whom could claim his residence there."

We presume this will be news to the 2d Maryland. The only man of that regiment, at Lexington is Lieut. Col. Howard, who is on the Court Martial. The regiment is stationed here, with the exception of a few detached squads, on duty elsewhere, and we know that none of them took any part in the election here in any way, and only occasionally during the day was seen any where near the polls and only there as lookers on. Taking no part in anything which was said or done.

☞Maj. Gen. T. L. Crittenden left this city on Monday for his command in the army of the Cumberland. Our best wishes attend him.

☞On Monday last 365 rebel prisoners of Scott's command captured near Lancaster, Ky., passed through this city for the Louisville military prison.

QUERY.—Will the editor of the Observer and Reporter, who vouches for Judge R. A. Buckner as being a thorough going Union man, inform the public for which ticket Judge B. voted, for Governor, and State officers.

A FORTUNATE CAREER.—In the funeral sermon preached Wednesday over the remains of the late Captain Samuel Chandler, who died at North Orange, N. J., on July 19, it was stated, as a singular circumstance that the deceased had commanded sailing vessels for forty years of his long and eminently useful life, and during that extended period had brought many thousands of emigrants to this country, but had never lost by death of passengers or seamen but one single man.

☞On Monday last, during the election, as the three hundred and sixty-five rebel prisoners were being conveyed through our city to Louisville, many of them were hurraing for the *Wickliffe* and *Buckner* ticket. Doubtless, many of them came into the State to vote the Wickliffe ticket, and were only prevented by Col. Sanders and others sending them to head-quarters to have their qualifications examined into before casting their votes.

An Editor describing Gen. Meade's manners, says that he is "easily approached." Gen. Bragg isn't. Try to approach him and he runs away.—*Prentice.*

Vote of Franklin County.

	Court House Frankfort.	Market House Frankfort.	Forks of Elkhorn.	Peak's Mill.	Bridgeport.	Bald Knob.
Governor.						
T. E. Bramlette	140	189	47	131	83	84
C. A. Wickliffe.	24	39	46	26	30	10
Lieut. Governor.						
R. T. Jacob....	143	193	48	138	82	84
W. B. Read......	21	38	46	20	30	8
Atto. General.						
J. M. Harlan ..	147	192	47	135	85	86
T. Turner	17	32	47	19	29	7
Treasurer.						
J. H. Garrard..	146	195	49	134	83	84
H. F. Kalfus....	16	32	45	20	30	4
Auditor.						
W. T. Samuels.	141	191	47	132	83	84
Grant Green....	25	37	48	20	30	8
Register.						
J. A. Dawson...	142	190	47	132	83	83
T. J. Frazier....	21	39	45	20	29	7
Sup't Pub. Ins.						
D. Stevenson ...	142	190	48	132	84	83
T. C. McKee....	19	33	47	20	30	8
Congress.						
B. J. Clay.......	114	169	45	113	79	76
J. T. Boyle......	27	31	4	16	7	12
R. A. Buckner.	28	36	45	29	29	9
Representative.						
H. M. Bedford.	143	185	46	131	86	83
M. A. Gay*......	16	38	40	....	18	......
Sheriff.						
H. B. Innes	148	189	52	130	86	88
S. S. Hawkins.	12	29	41	....	26	......
Coroner.						
J. C. Coleman .	144	189	47	130	83	84
Surveyor.						
J. H. Bailey....	141	150	45	125	87	83

RECAPITULATION.

Bramlette	674
Wickliffe	175
Majority	499
Jacob	688
Read	163
Majority	525
Harlan	692
Turner	151
Majority	541
Garrard	691
Kalfus	147
Majority	544
Samuels	678
Green	168
Majority	510
Dawson	677
Frazier	161
Majority	516
Stevenson	679
McKee	157
Majority	522
Clay	596
Boyle	97
Buckner	176
Clay's majority over Boyle	499
Clay's majority over Buckner	420
Bedford	674
Gay*	112
Majority	562
Innes	693
Hawkins	108
Majority	585
Colman	677
Bailey	631

*We are requested to say that Mr. Gay was not a candidate for Representative, and was voted for without his consent and approbation.

Kentucky Legislature.

The following is a list of members elected to the Legislature, as far as heard from, viz:

SENATE.

38th District—W. H. Grainger, Union.
37th District—Gibson Mallory, Union.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Anderson—John Maginnis, Union.
Campbell—Cryus Campbell and Jacob Hawthorne, Union.
Clarke—Dr. A. S. Allan, Union.
City of Louisville—Messrs. Hugh Irvine, R. A. Hamilton, Thos. A. Marshall, and Jno. M. Delph—all Union.
Fayette—R. J. Spurr, Union.
Franklin—H. M. Bedford, Union.
Henry—J. Pres. Sparks, Union.
Kenton.—M. M. Benton and J. C. Sayres, Union.
Mason—H. Taylor and L. S. Luttrell, Union.
Oldham—Samuel E. DeHaven, Union.
Scott—Dr. Stephen F. Gano, Union.

About Substitutes.

As in all probability the draft will soon be enforced here the following article from the Philadelphia North American will be read with interest:

Since the draft was begun substitute brokers have sprung up like fungi upon a rotten stump. Their advertisements loom conspicuously from the columns of such papers as circulate among the class likely to be open to speculation. The brokers charge from $200 to 250 for a man. The fact is that people who go to the brokers act unwisely. The place to apply for substitutes is at the office of the Provost Marshal. In every district large numbers of men have applied for chances to substitute themselves for drafted men. Instead of going to the brokers, many of whom advertise what, after all, they cannot supply, application should be made to the Provost Marshal. At Broad and Spring Garden streets yesterday we watched the thing. We saw its operation. Men were coming and going continually. While some were entering claims for exemption, others were negotiating with substitutes. About $150 was the average price. At this figure we saw a number of parties accepted as substitutes. While we were looking on, a colored preacher, pastor of the Zoar Church, in this city, walked up, with a splendid looking black man by his side. The man beside him he had brought as a substitute. He was unhesitatingly accepted, and in ten minuts afterward was attired in army blue, grinning with satisfaction in a manner that showed two sets of ivory from ear to ear. What sum he received it was not our business to inquire.

"Substitutes" are coming into the city very largely from other places. They come by dozens on coasting vessels from the British provinces. In many cases they are likely to desert in the same manner. The third-class taverns all about the city are full of adventurers, willing to take a bonus of $300 by assuming the responsibility falling upon some other man. We repeat, avoid the substitute brokers. The Provost-Marshals will give all desired information relative to the procurement of substitutes.

LATEST NEWS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

Bramlette, 3,647; Wickliffe 1,270.

For Congress Mallory 3,701; Wolfe 1,054. Grainger beats Bullock for Senate 1,363 votes. Gibson Mallory leads Harney for Senate, as far as heard from, 1,426. Irvine, Hamilton, Marshall and Delph, Union men, are elected to the House of Representatives by large majorities.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

ELIZABETHTOWN, Aug. 3.

Bramlette's majority in Hardin county is about 300.

Georgetown—Bramlette 349, Wickliffe 355. Brutus J. Clay beats Buckner everywhere. His majority here is 421.

LARUE COUNTY.

Hodgensville, 10 *o'clock.*—Bramlette 139, Wickliffe 51; Harding 140, Heady 47.

Dawson's Precinct 1 *o'clock.*—Bramlette 179, Wickliffe 10; Harding 178, Heady 8.

NELSON COUNTY.

New Haven 3 *o'clock.*—Bramlette 100, Wickliffe 87; Harding 91, Heady 79.

Boston.—Bramlette 60, Wickliffe 6; Harding 61, Heady 5.

HART COUNTY.

Munfordville, August 3.—At the close of the polls the vote stood, Bramlette 306, Wickliffe 28. The majority for Bramlette in Hart county will be over 1,000.

The following partial returns have been received:

Eminence, 4 *o'clock.*—Bramlette 31, Wickliffe 11; Mallory 37, Wolfe 5; Sparks 27, Kelley 5.

Jericho, 4½ *o'clock.*—Bramlette 67, Wickliffe 94; Mallory 76, Wolfe 80.

Lagrange, 5 *o'clock.*—Bramlette 112, Wickliffe 79; Mallory 139, Wolfe 34; DeHaven 151.

Pleasureville, 3 *o'clock.*—Bramlette 84, Wickliffe 38.

Christiansburg, 3 *o'clock.*—Bramlette 95, Wickliffe 170.

New Castle, 3 *o'clock.*—Bramlette 98, Wickliffe 10. Congress the same.

Floydsburg, 3 *o'clock.*—Bramlette 16, Wickliffe 84.

Shelbyville 12 *o'clock.*—Bramlette 156, Wickliffe 31.

LEBANON, August 3.

The Union majority in Marion county is about eight hundred. In Adair county one thousand.

BOWLINGGREEN, August 6.

Bramlette has carried Warren county by about 600 majority.

MAYSVILLE, KY., August 3.

Governor—Bramlette 353, Wickliffe 3.
Congress—Wadsworth 312, Brown 21.
Representatives—Taylor and Luttrell 314, Goggin 26.

GLASGOW, August 3.

Governor—Bramlette 268, Wickliffe 88.
The balance of the Union ticket is about the same. The county is supposed to have given a Union majority.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 3.

Governor—Bramlette 618, Wickliffe 107.
Congress—Clay 583, Buckner 161, Boyle 12.
Butler—Governor—Bramlette 60, Wickliffe 24. Congress—Smith 59, Monzies 30.
Cynthiana—Gov'r—Bramlette 135, Wickliffe 87. Congress—Menzies 174, Smith 100, Leathers 21.

GEORGETOWN, Aug. 3.

Governor—Bramlette 449, Wickliffe 353.
Congress—Clay 303, Buckner 299, Boyle 13.
Nicholasville—Governor—Bramlette 152, Wickliffe 2.
Congress—Clay 127, Buckner 19, Boyle 16.
Covington—Governor—Bramlette 1,318 Wickliffe 59,
Congress—Smith 1,331, Menzies 55, Leathers 29.

PARIS, KY., Aug. 3.

The following is the official vote of Paris:
Governor—Bramlette 296, Wickliffe.
Congress—Clay 306, Buckner 22, Boyle 1.
The other Union candidates have a proportionate.

[Special to Commonweath.]

LEXINGTON, August 4, 1863.

Clay's majority in Fayette over Buckner is 339.

BOURBON COUNTY—*Official.*

For Governor, Bramlette, 595; Wickliffe, 118. For Congress, Clay, 621; Buckner, 121; Boyle, 2.

NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Clay's majority, reported, for Congress, over Buckner, between 5 and 600 votes.

JESSAMINE COUNTY.

Clay's majority, for Congress, over Buckner, 175

CLARKE COUNTY.

Clay's majority, for Congress, over Boyle, about 600 votes, and over Buckner, about 350.

LAWRENCEBURG, Aug. 4.

Anderson County.—Bramlette's maj. 350; Harding's maj. 366; Harlan's maj. 355; McGinnis' maj. (Representative) 285.

Hurrah for "Little Dixie"—nine cheers and a tiger.

BOYLE COUNTY.

Boyle's majority, for Congress, over Clay, 526 votes.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Boyle's majority, for Congress, over Clay and Buckner, 630 votes.

MERCER COUNTY.

Boyle's majority, for Congress, over Clay, about 300 votes.

TOTAL VOTE OF KENTON COUNTY.

Bramlette, 1,942; Wickliffe, 365; Smith, 1,894; Menzies, 113; Leathers, 286; Benton, 1,760; Sayers, 1,943; Richardson, 368; Mooar, 307.

SCOTT COUNTY.

The whole Union ticket has received an average majority of about 100 votes in this county. Doctor STEPHEN F. GANO is elected the Representative from that county. Clay's majority over Buckner, for Congress, is between 80 and 100 votes.

THE RAPE OF THE BUTTERNUTS.—On Wednesday a young lady from the country, whose name we forbear to give, made her appearance at one of our stores with a butternut fastened on her hat. Another young lady, from Oliverburg, a Miss Hammond, noticing it, requested its removal. She was answered by the first party, "that she wouldn't take it off, and she'd like to see the individual that would undertake to remove it." Whereupon Miss Hammond reached up and took away the obnoxious emblem. Nothing further of moment passed between the two, but a number of gentlemen who saw the occurrence were so pleased with the grit of Miss Hammond, that one bought her a dress, another a pair of gloves, a third a photographic album, others shoes and parasols, until she was literally laden down with presents.

[*Mansfield* (*Ohio*) *Herald.*

☞A Methodist minister in Kansas, living on a small salary, was greatly troubled to get his quarterly instalment. He at last told the non-paying trustees that he must have his money, as his family was suffering for the necessaries of life. "Money!" replied the trustee; "you preach for money? I thought you preached for the good of souls." "Souls!" responded the reverend; "I can't eat souls—and even if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a meal."

GENERAL BLUNT'S INDIAN EXPEDITION.—General Blunt's expedition through the Indian territory has been heard from as late as the 10th instant, when it was, at Cabin Creek, fifty miles north of Fort Gibson. The rebels have been troubling our trains, and in a fight near Fort Scott, about the first of this month, they were badly worsted by the Union troops, the Texans having been routed in a bayonet charge made by the Ninth Kansas. General Blunt will push forward with great rapidity, and it will not be long before we hear of him in the very heart of the enemy's country.

KILLED BY A WILD-CAT.—A very interesting little girl was killed near Desoto, Ills., on the 17th ult. The little girl, it appears, was killed between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and only two hundred yards from a neighbor's house, and about the same from its parents' house. The general supposition is that it was done by a wild-cat, as there were signs of an old one and three young ones the next evening in the road. The child was well grown and over eight years old, and quite smart and intelligent.

RATHER SEVERE.—The Boston Pilot, in referring to the course of the British Consul in that city, in giving exemption or protection to those who have declared their intentions of becoming citizens, says:

"The Consul is driving a good business in the way of giving protection where none is required. Any Irishman who would seek protection from the representative of a government that has starved and is starving millions of his countrymen, deserves the execration of his race and should be held up to public scorn. We do not learn how many have been protected by his Consulship, but the number must be considerable. The fee is $3 a head.

THE PRESIDENT RIGHT FOR ONCE.—When a question arises in which goodness of heart is demanded, we may feel assured that the President will be right. If he needs backbone, he never lacks good intentions; and hence, a recent letter of his, relative to the future distribution of offices at his disposal, was precisely what was to have been expected.

Two applications were made by widows of deceased soldiers, for vacant postoffices, and he immediately ordered that the appointments be made, and also, in a letter which is published, announced that his policy, in future, would be to give offices—all things else being equal—to disabled soldiers, and when practicable, to the widows of those who have fallen.

This announcement does the President credit. There are thousands of places which can be filled by the classes named; and certainly all things else being equal, they deserve the position at the hands of the country. Gratitude for services rendered is one of the cardinal virtues; and how can the people show their appreciation of the gallantry of our soldiers better than by appointing them to offices which they are entirely competent to fill?—*Cin. Times.*

DEATH OF JOSEPH R. GROSS, ESQ.—We announce with a feeling of the deepest regret the death of this estimable gentleman.—He has been for many years one of most useful, prominent, and esteemed citizens, and his death has cast a shadow of gloom over the hearts of a host of warmly attached personal friends—for his courteous and manly bearing had knitted to him as with hooks of steel friendships that time could not sever. He first embarked in mercantile pursuits, in which he was eminently successful—then served as High Sheriff of the county of Fayette for several years, and at the time of his death was Clerk of the Fayette County Court. He had been ill at the Cleveland Water Cure for some time, and being informed of the serious illness of his family at home, he returned on Monday, and died on Tuesday. His shattered frame could not withstand the hurried journey and excitement attendant upon it.

[*Obs. & Rep.* 1*st.*

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A PATRIOTIC SOLDIER.—A surgeon in one of the Alexandria military hospitals writes in a private note: "Our wounded men bear their sufferings nobly. I have hardly heard a word of complaint from one of them. A soldier from the stern and rock bound coast of Maine—a victim of the slaughter at Fredericksburg—lay in this hospital, his life ebbing away from a fatal wound. He had a father, brothers and sisters, a wife, and one little boy of two or three years old, on whom his heart seemed set. Half an hour before he ceased to breathe I stood by his side, holding his hand. He was in the full exercise of his intellectual faculties, and knew he had but a brief time to live. He was asked if he had any message to leave for his dear ones whom he loved so well? 'Tell them,' said he, 'how I died—they know how I lived!'"

HOW THE COPPERHEADS DECEIVED MORGAN.—The Zanesville Courier says:

We have it from one of our citizens that a wounded rebel of the fight at Washington, Guernsey county, declared just before he died, that Gen. Morgan would never have started on his raid through Ohio if he had not been promised ten thousand recruits from the ranks of Vallandigham men.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenton, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains

160 *ACRES*

of good land; over half of it being excellent bottom land, and the remainder lies well for cultivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance is in good timber and well set in blue grass. The improvements are comfortable; and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good bargain will be given to any one wishing such a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it. J. W. FRENCH.

Frankfort, August 5, 1863-3m*.

**Paris Citizen insert to amount of $3 and send bill to this office for payment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Colonization Notice.

The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

School Notice.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School, in South Frankfort, (in the school-room formerly occupied by Mr. Fall,) on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, (the 7th inst.)

For particulars see Circulars, which may be had on inquiry of the Rev J. N. Norton and Col. James J. Miller.

June 22, 1863-tS1.

☞Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from Gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of oursoldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 3d, 1863.

We the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of DR. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED,
Collector Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky.
CHAS. B. COTTON,
Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.
COL. H. DENT,
Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Kentucky.
REV. D. P. HENDERSON,
Vice-Pres't of Sanitary Commission.
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,
Publishers Democrat.
GEO. P. DOERN,
Prop. Louisville Anzeiger.
HUGHES & PARKHILL,
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St., Louisville, Ky.
DAVIS, GREEN & CO.,
Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers, cor. Market & Third Sts., Louisville, Ky.
JULIUS WINTER,
Clothing Merchant, cor. 3d & Market Sts., Louisville, Ky.
CAPT. S. F. HILDRETH,
Of Steamer Major Anderson.
MAJ. L. T. THUSTON,
Paymaster U. S. Army.
C. M. METCALF,
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
COL. JESSE BAYLES,
4th Ky. Cavalry.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
Louisville Journal.

☞See advertisement in another column.

June 17, 1863-3m.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Cheap For Cash!

I HAVE A FULL SUPPLY OF THE BEST QUALITY OF ICE which I will deliver to the citizens of Frankfort at their houses every morning during the season, commencing Wednesday, May 6th, 1863, at one cent per pound.

Tickets can be had at my house by those who wish to get them.

SANFORD GOINS.

May 6, 1863-ds.

Notice of Dissolution.

JEROME WEITZELL AND V. BERBERICH have this day dissolved their partnership in the Tailoring business.

July 29, 1863-1t.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low *for cash.*

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. *Terms cash.*

☞Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself DUKE. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 150 pounds. Says he belongs to James Ashbrook, of Lauderdale county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

July 31, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, black color, weighing 150 pounds, is burned in right eye, has a scar in right corner of mouth. Says he belongs to Levi Myers, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

July 31, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 18 years of age, weighing 135 pounds, black color. Says he belongs to Adam Dixon, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

July 31, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself CHARLES. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, about 17 years of age, weighs about 130 pounds, dark copper color, blind in right eye. Says he belongs to Adam Dixon, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

July 31, 1863-1m.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered,.		$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank,		88,990 92
Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit, ...		111,968 05
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	$44,000	39,600 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 pr. ct., semi-annual interest,......	3,500	4,060 00
N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convert.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,........................	10,000	12,200 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,........................	25,000	27,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G'l Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,........................	25,000	27,250 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,........................	25,000	25,500 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,........................	25,000	25,500 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'e Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.............	20,000	22,000 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,......	38,000	41,800 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,......	30,000	32,400 00
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	19,000	19,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	10,000	10,600 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	3,000	3,360 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., M'tgage Bonds, 8 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	10,000	12,100 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 pr. cent., semi-annual int.,...	25,000	28,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water,) 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,................	25,000	29,250 00
New York City Bonds, 6 pr. ct., quarterly, ...	75,000	86,250 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual int.,...	38,000	42,940 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 p'r ct, semi-annual interest,......	26,000	26,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1883 & 1888,] 6 per cent., annual interest,.............	60,000	67,200 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per ct. semi-annual int.,..	25,000	28,500 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest,.................	205,000	200,900 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.................	125,000	135,000 00
United States [5-20s.] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	100,000	100,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, [August,] 7 3-10 p.r ct., semi-annual interest,.............	57,300	60,165 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-anuual interest, ...	10,000	10,500 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. ct., quarterly interest,..........	31,000	35,650 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,	15,000	15,450 00
Connectic't State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest,	20,000	22,800 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent. semi-annual interest,......	100,000	112,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest,	25,000	26,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2½ pr. ct., semi-annual interest,	76,000	45,600 00
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest,................		101,530 70
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863,.....	18,690	15,886 00
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock,	50,000	90,000 00
250 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock, ...	25,000	26,500 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, ...	10,700	15,515 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock,..........................	5,000	1,250 00
50 Shares Citizens' B'k S'k, Waterbury, Conn.,.........	5,000	5,250 00
50 Shares Stafford B'nk S'k, Stafford Springs, Conn.,.	5,000	5,150 00
36 Shares Eagle B'nk S'k, Providence, R. I.,.........	1,800	1,800 00
200 Shares Revere B'nk S'k, Boston, Mass.,.............	20,000	21,000 00
100 Shares Safety Fund B'k Stock, Boston, Mass.,.....	10,000	10,300 00
200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo...	20,000	16,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.......	10,000	8,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.......	20,000	16,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'k S'k, Phil. Pa.	20,000	22,800 00
140 Shares Ætna B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.,.............	14,000	14,700 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartf'd Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn.,	5,000	5,500 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,............	20,000	21,600 00
100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.,...	10,000	9,900 00
275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,...	13,750	13,750 00
440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'k, Hartford, Conn.,...................	44,000	51,040 00
500 Shares Hartford B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn.,............	50,000	71,500 00
100 Shares Merch'ts & Manufacturers B'k S'k, H'd, C.	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Phœnix B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn..............	30,000	32,100 00
250 Shares State B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., ...	25,000	30,500 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'king Co. S'k, Hartf'd, Conn.	7,500	11,250 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y. City,....................	40,000	42,000 00
300 Shares B'k of Am. S'k, N. Y. City, ...	30,000	39,000 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'k, N. Y. City,.............	20,000	32,000 00
800 Shares Butchers & Drovers B'k S'k, N. Y. City,	20,000	25,000 00
100 Shares City B'k Stock, N. Y. City,..................	10,000	14,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City,..........	10,000	10,000 00
200 Shares B'k of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City,..........	20,000	20,400 00
100 Shares Hanover B'k S'k, N. Y. City,..................	10,000	10,000 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk S'k, N. Y. C'y,	30,000	31,800 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City,..........	10,000	13,000 00
200 Shares Market B'k S'k, N. Y. City,..................	20,000	20,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics B'k Stock, N. Y. City, ...	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y.,...............	10,000	10,000 00
400 Shares Metropolitan B'k Stock, N. Y. City,.........	40,000	46,000 00
820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City,.........	41,000	44,280 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.......	20,000	28,000 00
300 Shares Nassau B'k S'k, New York City,............	30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River, B'k Stock, N. Y. City,.........	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City,.........	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares B'k North America S'k, N. Y. City,.........	20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'k, N. Y. City,...	20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean B'k Stock, New York City,............	20,000	20,000 00
400 Shares Peoples B'k S'k, New York City,............	10,000	10,600 00
500 Shares Phenix B'k S'k, N. Y. City,..................	10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'k, N. Y. City,..................	20,000	23,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City,	15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City,.........	10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company,...		$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors,..	None.
Losses adjusted and due,................	None.
Losses adjusted and not due,............	$ 5,628 83
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs,..........	137,107 12
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	
Total liabilities,..........................	$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
HARTFORD COUNTY, }

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is, a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the *bona fide* owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Ætna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, *President.*
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, *Secretary.*

{L.S.} Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, *Justice of the Peace.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is atrue copy of the original on file in thisoffice.

{L.S.} In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, Renewal.]

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, *Auditor.*
By C. BAILEY, *Assistant.*

The following is a list of licensed Ætna agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade "
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton "
M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison "
Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas "
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrolton, Carroll "
David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breck'ridge county.
Alex. S. McGrorty, Danville, Boyle "
Stephen Eliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin "
Fred. H. Skinner, Eddyville, Lyon "
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin "
Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming "
Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott "
Philo H. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson "
H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian "
Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock "
James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer "
Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette "
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard "
Fred. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion "
Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson "
Joseph Broderick, Maysville, Mason "
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery "
Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry "
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine "
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen "
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell "
John O'Brein, Owensboro, Daviess "
Wm. W. Massie, Paris, Bourbon "
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken "
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison "
Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington "
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston "
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby "
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln "
Dan'l M. Bowmar, Versailles, Woodford "
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke "
H. J. Abbett, Warsaw, Gallatin "

July 20-2w.

DOCKET

OF THE

COURT OF APPEALS;

SUMMER TERM, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CAUSES, DOCKETED FROM THE 36TH TO THE 78TH DAY HAVE ING BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE COURT, NOW UNDER ADVISEMENT, AND MAY BE DECIDED ANY DAY DURING THE TERM:

Thirty-sixth Day...July 13th.

Williams vs. Farris et al. by guardian ....Calloway.
Clarke vs. Brashear et al..........Todd.

Thirty-Seventh Day...July 14th.

Young vs. Irwine et al.............Hardin.
Magoffin vs. Holt.....................Fayette.

Thirty-eighth Day...July 15th.

Guiteau vs. Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co................................Fayette.
Bengham vs. Same.................. "

Thirty-ninth Day...July 16th.

Lee vs. Forsythe et al...............Butler.
Spalding vs. Simms et al..........Washington.

Fortieth Day...July 17th.

Vance et ux. vs. Vance et al......Fayette.
Short & Co. vs. Trabue & Co......Lou. Chancery.

Forty-first Day...July 18th.

Agricultural Bank of Lexington vs. Harper..............................Franklin.
Canby, by guardian vs. Piatt et al...Boone.

Forty-second Day...July 20th.

Matson vs. Matson.................Boone.
Clutter's adm'r. vs. Com'r. Newport Safety Fund Bank.......Campbell.

Forty-third Day...July 21st.

Readler vs. Ludlow..................Kenton.
Kennedy, trustee, &c. vs. Arthur.. "

Forty-fourth Day...July 22d.

Young et ux. vs. Duhme & Co....Harrison.
Berry et al. vs. Hamilton et al...Bath.

Forty-fifth Day...July 23d.

Winn vs. Martin (of color).......Clarke.
Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Bondurant .... "

Forty-sixth Day...July 24th.

Robinson vs. Best et ux...........Mason.
Soward et al. vs. Soward et al....Fleming.

Forty-seventh Day...July 25th.

Maysville City vs. Pearce & Wallingford.........................Mason.
Stockton vs. Stockton...............Fleming.

Forty-eighth Day...July 27th.

Forman et ux. vs. Stockton.......Fleming.
Graham et al. vs. Story et al....... "

Forty-ninth Day...July 28th.

Story et al. vs. Graham et al....Fleming.
Havens et al. vs. Foudry et al... "

Fiftieth Day...July 29th.

Dailey vs. Tipton....................Rowan.
Maddox vs. Kavanaugh............Franklin.

Fifty-first Day...July 30th.

Catharine et al. (of color) vs. Breckinridge's ex'r................Fayette.
Wickliffe et al. vs. Same............ "

Fifty-second Day...July 31st.

Richmond, Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Rogers.............Fayette.
Eaker, Bowman & Co. vs. Hunt et al.......................................Graves.

Fifty-third Day...August 3d.

Rogers et al. vs. McCoy et al....Greenup.
Tuggle et al. vs. Gilbert............Garrard.

Fifty-fourth Day...August 4th.

Reed et al. vs. Reed's adm'r......Hardin.
Dorsey's adm'r. vs. Harris......— "

Fifty-fifth Day...August 5th.

Shean vs. Wither's heirs...........Hardin.
Gray vs. Wright......................Hickman.

Fifty-sixth Day...August 6th.

Rowan's creditors vs. Rowan's heirs et al..........................Lou. Chancery.
Donaldson vs. Barrett et al.......Henderson.

Fifty-seventh Day...August 7th.

Terry et al. vs. Hazlewood......Jefferson.

Fifty-eighth Day...August 8th.

Nicholls vs. Cornwall et al.......Jefferson.

Fifty-ninth Day...August 10th.

Sayre & Co. vs. Lamden & Hidden...........................Lou. Chancery.

Sixtieth Day...August 11th.

Hornsby vs. Swift..................Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-first Day...August 12th.

Lou. City vs. Lou. Gas Co........Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-second Day...August 13th.

Shrader et al. vs. Phillips et al. by guardian...........................Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-third Day...August 14th.

Breckinridge's ex'r. et al. vs. Grayson et al.......................Lou. Chancery.
Same vs. Assignees U. S. Bank. Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-fourth Day...August 15th.

Francis vs. Smith....................Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-fifth Day...August 17th.

Bardsley vs. West & Muhling et al ....Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-sixth Day...August 18th.

Hornsby et al. vs. Landenburg. Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-seventh Day...August 19th.

Taylor vs. Gray.....................Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-eighth Day...August 20th.

Oatman et ux. vs. Gray et al......Kenton.

Sixty-ninth Day...August 21st.

Dressman's adm'r. vs. Menzies et al ....Kenton.

Seventieth Day...August 22d.

Jameson vs. Gregory's ex'r. et al. Kenton.

Seventy-first Day...August 24th.

Arthur vs. Kennedy.................Kenton.

Seventy-second Day...August 25th.

Davis vs. Turner.....................Lewis.

Seventy-third Day...August 26th.

Smith, trustee, &c. vs. Bright's ex'r. et al..............................Mercer.

Seventy-fourth Day...August 27th.

Bright et al. by guardian vs. Bright's ex'r. et al.................Mercer.

Seventy-fifth Day...August 28th.

Crutcher vs. Perkins................Nelson.

Seventy-sixth Day...August 29th.

Shelbyville Board Internal Improvement vs. Searce.............Shelby.

Seventy-seventh Day...August 31st.

Wallace et al. vs. Sharp............Christian.

Seventy-eighth Day...September 1st.

Hughes vs. Clifton...................Union.
Offutt vs. Moffet......................Scott.
Macklin vs. Ward....................Woodford.

THE FOLLOWING CAUSES HAVE BEEN DECIDED AND ARE SUSPENDED BY PETITION FOR RE-HEARING, VIZ:

Goodman vs. Peters.................Bourbon.
Hobbs vs. Page et al................Lou. Chancery.
Ridge et al. vs. Hodges et ux.... "
Goodman et al. vs. Bolton et al.. Hart.
Stephens et al. vs. Benton et al.. Fayette.

RULE ADOPTED OCTOBER 10, 1860.

The following was ordered to be recorded as a Rule of Practice of this Court:

It shall be the duty of the counsel for the appellants, upon filing the transcript of a record in the Clerk's Office of this Court, to indorse thereon, or on some paper to be filed therewith, the names of *all* the parties appellant and appellee, as the case is desired to stand on the docket of this Court; and also a reference to the judgment sought to be reversed, designating the page of the record where it may be found.

☞ Attorneys would very greatly accommodate the clerk by observing the above rule, and also by stating whether they wish *process issued*, and, if so, *to what county, and against whom.* Please state *residence* of *parties*, and whether solvent or insolvent.

MANDATES AND EXECUTIONS.

Mandates and executions can be taken out during the term, after the expiration of fifteen days of *actual session* of the Court, not counting Sundays or periods of recess.

TAX ON APPEALS.

The tax on appeals is one dollar, and in all cases must be paid to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals before the case will be docketed.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE ALLEN county jail, as a runaway slave, 13th day of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself LEWIS. He is about 45 or 50 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighs about 140 pounds, black complexion, with a scar on the left side of the head. Says he belongs to Jane Ferguson, of Macon county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

T. A. GRIFFIN, J. A. C.

June 26, 1863-1m*.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE FAYETTE county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 9th of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself GREEN. He is about 20 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighing 165 pounds. Says he belongs to some man in Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

July 21, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE FAYETTE county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 6th day of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself DAN. He is about 18 years of age, black color, 6 feet high, weighs 165 pounds. Says he belongs to some man in Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

July 21, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE MONROE county jail, on the 3d day of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself SAM. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighing about 140 pounds, of a dark copper color, shows his teeth very plainly when he talks. Says he belongs to W. D. Cloudy, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.

July 15, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, a negro man calling himself JACK PETTIT. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighing about 150 pounds, and is slow of speech, of a deep black color. Says he belongs to Woods, Lewis & Co., of Stewart county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

July 15, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Warren county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JIM. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 20 years old, will weigh about 150 pounds, black. Says he belongs to Jas. Strong, of Giles county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

R. G. POTTER, J. W. C.

July 17, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE WARREN county jail, on the 5th day of July, 1863, a negro man named GEORGE. He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright copper color, a scar adjoining his left ear, weighs about 160 pounds. Says he belongs to Augustus Stanley, near Nashville, Tenn.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

R. G. POTTER, J. W. C.

July 17, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE KENTON county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 6th day of July, 1863, a negro boy calling himself MOSES. Said boy is 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 160 pounds, very dark complexion. Says he belongs to Wm. Davis, of Boyle county, near Danville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. A. H. HEROD, J. K. C.

July 17, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, a negro man calling himself PORTER DIXON. He is about 25 years of age, weighs about 175 pounds, and a quick spoken, of a deep black color. Says he belongs to Thomas Dixon of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

July 15, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 11th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM. Says he belongs to Bay Mogs, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, near Hickman Bridge. He is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, and stout made.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

June 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 13th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself SYDNEY. Says he is the property of Owen Sutherland, of Casey county, Kentucky. He is about 30 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch high, dark color, and will weigh about 185 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

June 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 6th of June, 1863, a negro boy calling himself TAYLOR. Says he is the property of Joseph Pettus, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, near Crab Orchard. He is about 15 years of age, dark complexion, 4 feet 9 inches high, and will weigh about 90 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

June 17, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Monroe county, as a runaway slave, on the 31st day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself AUGUSTUS. Says he is the property of J. J. Mercer, of Jackson county, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, very black, with large white eyes, and will weigh about 130 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.

June 8th, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Knox county, as a runaway slave, on the 12th of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN SIMPSON. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and weighs about 160 pounds. Says he belongs to one John Simpson, of Hancock county, Tennessee. He was arrested in Harlan county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

CALVIN BROGAN, J. K. C.

June 5, 1863-1m

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Knox county, on the 12th day of May, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro boy who calls himself JAMES SIMPSON. He is about 17 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 145 pounds, and is about 5 feet high. Says he belongs to one John Simpson, of Hancock county, Tennessee. He was arrested in Harlan county, Kentucky.

The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to him, and pay charges, or he will be sold as the law directs.

CALVIN BROGAN, J. K. C.

June 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Knox county, as a runaway slave, on the 18th day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM TENNESSEE. He is about 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 26 years of age, dark complexion, heavy moustache, and weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is free, but has no free papers. He was arrested in Knox county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

CALVIN BROGAN, J. K. C.

June 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Woodford county, on the 10th day of March, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 11 inches high, mulatto, weighs about 170 pounds. Says he belongs to Albert Dudley of Fayette county.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. LEE ATWELL, J. W. C.

May 4, 1863-1m.*

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Boyle county, as a runaway slave, on the 2d day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself DANIEL. He is about 40 years of age, copper color, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 170 pounds. Says he is free.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.

May 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Ballard county as a runaway slave, on the 17th day of May, 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 20 years of age, copper complexion. Says she belongs to Dick Cunningham, of Paducah, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C.

May 27, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 19th of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself HENRY. Says he is the property of Alexander Morgan, of Knoxville, Tennessee. He is about 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, copper color, and will weigh about 150 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

May 29, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN EDWARD MOORE. He is about 18 years of age, light copper color, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well made, and weighs about 140 pounds. He says he is free, and came from Kingston, Craven county, North Carolina, but has no papers.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.

May 4, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black color, very large head, hair grown nearly to his eyes, weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is free and his home is in Virginia.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.

May 5, 1863-1m*.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 10th February, 1863, a negro man calling himself WYATT. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and has on an old black coat and gray pants. Says he is free and lives in Louisville, Ky., but offers no proof of his freedom.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.

May 5, 1863-1m*.

Runaways in Hart County Jail.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself CHARITY. She is about 24 years of age, dark copper color, and weighs 115 pounds. Says she belongs to Samuel Hennegin, of Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C.

May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of April, 1863, a negro boy calling himself JOE. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of Maysville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C.

May 8, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ANDY. He is about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark copper color, and weighs about 135 or 140 pounds. Says he belongs to William O. McReynolds, of Clarksville, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

Eddyville, May 6, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BALLARD county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself CALLRY. He is about 35 years of age, black color, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, one upper jaw tooth out on the left side. Says he belongs to Berry Holyfield, of Graves county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C.

May 15, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Boyle county, as a runaway slave, on the 12th day of January, 1863, a negro girl calling herself FRANCIS ELLEN. She is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color. Says she is the property of Mrs. Betsey Vanarsdale, of Mercer county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the requires.

A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.

May 22, 1863-1m.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatee, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY!!

AT

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

H. B. WILSON,.......................T. L. HOUSTON.
(Late Lt. Col. 44th O. V. I.)

WILSON, HOUSTON & CO.,

WILL prosecute and collect all classes of valid claims against the Government of the United States.

☞ Special attention will be given to the collection of claims founded upon Quartermasters' vouchers, and memorandum receipts, and claims arising from the destruction of private property by the armies of the United States. ☜

Bounty Money, Back Pay, and Pensions due to discharged soldiers, the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, and back pay due to resigned officers of the army, will be promptly collected.

One of the firm will reside in Washington, for the special purpose of prosecuting the class of claims which will require attention at that place.

Our long experience in the army has made us familiar with the business in which we have embarked, and we solicit correspondence, believing that we can be of much service to those who will entrust the collection of claims to us.

OFFICE—Opposite the Court House, two doors from Tilford & Barclay's Bank, Lexington, Ky.

WILSON, HOUSTON & CO.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency, James F. Robinson, Governor.
John W. Finnell, Adjutant General Kentucky.
Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, Maysville, Ky.
W. J. Walker, Esq., Richmond, Ky.
Hon. R. Apperson, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Capt. A. A. Curtis, A. Q. M., Irvine, Ky.

May 8, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Liverpool and London Fire & Life

INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is, authorized.	$10,000,000 00
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund....	6,559,525 00

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand..................................	$232,541 76
2. Real estate unincumbered.......	130,660 00
3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth ——— per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying......	685,400 00
4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission	78,042 69
5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying — how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:	
6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861..........	46,000 00
7. All other securities..................	49,383 23
Total assets of the Company	$1,222,027 68

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.	
2. Losses unadjusted and Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof..	$73,140 25
3. All other claims against the Company—none.	
Total liabilities..................	$73,140 25

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
City and County of New York. }

Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Pell, Resident Secretary, of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the *bona fide* owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth —— per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

HENRY GRINNELL, *Deputy Ch'm.*
ALFRED PELL, *Resident Sec'y.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this 21st day of January, A. D., 1863.

[L. S.] DAN. SEIXAS, *Com'r for Ky. in N. Y.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, March 21, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

{L. S.} In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, *Auditor.*

No. 102—Renewal.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Jno. B. Temple, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance company, of Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Jno. B. Temple, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have set my hand the day and year above written. GRANT GREEN, *Auditor.*

JOHN B. TEMPLE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.

March 25, 1863-2w.

Another Excellent Investment

—OF—

GREEN BACKS!!!

I WISH to sell a small farm of about 30 or 35 ACRES, on the Kentucky river, opposite the lower part of Frankfort, and below the mouth of Benson—10 or 12 acres in cultivation, balance grass and wood land; a dwelling house, with never failing water in the yard, and well set with choice fruit trees in bearing. An admirable location for a market garden and vineyard. Also, the HOUSE AND LOT where I now reside, in South Frankfort. Never failing water here also.

Terms liberal. Apply to

J. C. COLEMAN.

January 5, 1863.